THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1773. THE NUMBER 353.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

TO THE ORTHODOX LAYMAN.

SIR,

I PERCEIVE your zeal for a deep rooted opinion hath almoſt *eaten up* your politeneſs. Your conduct reminds me of a paſſage in the learned and elegant hiſtory of the Emperor Charles V. relative to MARTIN LUTHER. That great and ſucceſsful reformer was ſummoned to appear at *Rome*, within a limited time, to anſwer for his heretical opinions, before Judges appointed for that purpoſe by the Roman Pontiff; but the Judges before whom Luther was required to appear were ſo eager to diſplay their zeal againſt his errors, that, without waiting the expiration of the time allowed him in the citation, they condemned him as an heretic. You, Sir, as far as you are able, have acted the ſame part towards me: Like Luther's righteous Judges, you have condemned me not only as an *unfair writer, with very little knowledge of the ſcriptures*, but alſo as a propagator of a *dangerous and enſnaring doctrine of pernicious tendency*; and this ſevere ſentence you have paſſed upon me without waiting to hear my defence of the doctrine I embrace, wherein I intend to ſhew the practical uſes that reſult from it, and that it tends to reform the moral conduct of mankind more than the contrary doctrine. Happily! you are not armed with the thunder of the Vatican, ſo that I am in no danger of being fulminated into Perdition by anathemas and excommunications.

Being ſecure, then, from eccleſiaſtic and civil tyranny, I ſhall proceed to examine your two letters with the attention and freedom they merit, without diſgracing my pen with perſonal invective, and illiberal abuſe, leaving ſuch weapons to be exerciſed by magiſterial diſputants, who cannot defend their dogmas by reaſon and fair argument.

In your firſt letter you tell me you *have been waiting with impatience to ſee my criticiſm upon the words aiôn and aiônios, and the texts that contain them.*

I do not remember I promiſed you *my* criticiſm upon thoſe words. I never intended to rely upon the vague and ambiguous meaning of a particular word, which, like a noſe of wax, may be transformed into this or the other ſhape to prove the truth of the propoſition I defend. I know that the moſt learned and juſt remarks upon a ſcripture paſſage may be controverted by men who learn chriſtianity from their lexicons, and limit the efficacy of the incomparable blood of the bleſſed JESUS to a few of his creatures, becauſe they find the duration of the rewards and puniſhments in CHRIST'S *mediatorial* kingdom deſcribed by a word their lexicons tell them, though perhaps falſly, ſignifies, in its original root, *ever being*.

I know it is a conſiderable queſtion among the learned etymologiſts whether the word upon which you found this article of your faith is derived from a *Greek* or *Hebrew* root, from whence many other *Greek* words are derived; and whether, when applied to time (its only uſe that at preſent concerns us) it does not always import limited or *finite* duration.

I know that words very frequently acquire by uſe an acceptation different from their roots, and that the derivation of a word is no ſure evidence of its import; ſo that though the words *aiôn* and *aiônios* could even be proved to be derived from a *Greek* and not from an *Hebrew* root, yet its force may, notwithſtanding, be qualified by cuſtom, and intended, by the inſpired penmen, to ſignify *finite* duration, as it is certain the ſeptuagint uſes it in this ſenſe, and the beſt Greek writers apply it frequently, if not always, to periods of time.

And permit me to tell you, Sir, I know the abſurdity of endeavouring to eſtabliſh a doctrine by arguments founded upon falſe or at leaſt controvertible principles, from whence no juſt concluſion can be inferred. I have therefore avoided copying your way of reaſoning, and have endeavoured to eſtabliſh my doctrine upon unchangeable truths, upon the divine perfections, the baſis of all religion, and upon the grand principles of chriſtianity, which uniformly declare, in the plaineſt and moſt deciſive terms, without ambiguity or obſcurity, that God *wills* ALL *men ſhould be reſtored and come to the acknowledgment of the truth*; that JESUS CHRIST *taſted death for* ALL *men: that he was manifeſted to take away ſin:* that *he will draw* ALL *men to him:* that *in the diſpenſation of the fulneſs of time God will gather together* ALL *things in* CHRIST, *both which are in Heaven, and which are on earth, even in him: for it pleaſed the Father that in him ſhould all fulneſs dwell, that having made peace by the blood of his croſs, in him he might reconcile* ALL *things to himſelf, whether they be things on earth, or things in Heaven.*

It is from theſe great and fundamental principles of natural and revealed religion that I deduce my arguments; principles which you have not attempted to controvert, and which I dare affirm cannot be controverted without overthrowing the divine perfections, and denying truths founded in the nature of God, and engraved on the very ſubſtance of our being.

The learned Doctor Ibbot, in his *true notion of the exerciſe of private judgment, or free thinking*, lays it down as a rule, that "in our enquiries after truth "we ſhould proceed upon principles of reaſon, that "we ſhould coolly and fairly debate the matter, give "every proof all the weight it is capable of, and deal "with every objection in the ſame manner, that we "may know whether we love the truth by our enter"taining or not entertaining any propoſition with "greater or leſs aſſurance than the proofs it is built "upon will warrant; and that the ſtrength of the "proofs of any propoſition is always to be the mea"ſure of our aſſent to it; and, therefore, if we either "refuſe to give that credit to *ſome* things which the "proofs they are built upon will warrant, or give it "to *others* which have leſs evidence, we have not a "love of truth."

How, Sir, will the caſe ſtand between us if tried by this rule? Are the proofs of *infinite* puniſhments, founded only upon the diſputable and ambiguous meaning of a particular Greek word, ſtronger than the proofs of *finite* puniſhments, founded upon unchangeable truths, upon fixed and immutable principles? If they are not, ought not WORDS to give place to THINGS? And if THINGS will not comply with our OPINIONS, ought not our opinions to comply with them? For my part, I never can be perſuaded that a word which may be made to ſignify, nay, which in our Engliſh bible is made to ſignify ſometimes one thing, and ſometimes another, can, without impiety, receive a conſtruction that will overthrow immutable and eternal truths, founded upon the ſtrongeſt evidence of natural reaſon, upon the divine perfections, and upon the eſſential principles of the chriſtian religion.

But, Sir, was I put to the neceſſity of proving the doctrine of *finite* puniſhments by ſo poor an argument as a critique upon a particular word, I could offer ſtronger reaſons for fixing the meaning of the Greek terms *aiôn aiônios* to *finite* duration than you have or I believe can offer for fixing their meaning to *infinite* duration, in that variety of places where they are uſed in the holy ſcriptures.

You, indeed, aſſert pretty ſuperciliouſly that theſe Greek words, *in their true and genuine meaning, ſignify infinite and endleſs duration;* and you refer to lexicons for a proof of your aſſertion.

Your quotations from lexicons, Plato, and the other profane writers, you mention in maintenance of your opinion, I intend to conſider in a diſtinct letter, as they afford ſufficient matter for one: At preſent, I will confine myſelf to the uſe of theſe eminent words in the ſacred text.

Now if theſe words, in the ſcripture acceptation of them, ſignify ETERNITY, or ENDLESS duration, many ſcripture paſſages will be not only repugnant to each other, but will be arrant nonſenſe. I will take the liberty to tranſlate a few of them, according to the conſtruction you contend for (2 Cor. 4, 4.) *In whom the God* (tou aiónos toutou) *of this eternity has blended the minds of them that believe not*, &c. Now if the word *aiónos*, in this text, means *eternity*, and not *aiôn*, or age, as I contend it does, St. Paul calls *Satan* the God of *eternity*, which is blaſphemy; but if he intended to exhibit *Satan*, to thoſe to whom he addreſſed this epiſtle, in the grand and horrible deſcription of him, as the God of *this aiôn*, or age, that is, the age in which the Apoſtle lived, the expreſſion is not only apt and proper, but is agreeable to other parts of ſcripture. Beſides, it is abſurd to ſtile him the God of this eternity; for the word *this*, ſo uſed, muſt imply more eternities beſides the preſent, and two eternities are an inconſiſtency in terms.

Again (Epheſians, 6, 12) *We wreſtle not againſt fleſh and blood, but againſt the rulers of the darkneſs* (tou aiónos toutou) of this eternity. So (1 Cor. 1, 20) *Where is the wiſe, where is the ſcribe, where is the diſputer* (tou aiónos toutou) *of this eternity?* 1 Timothy, 6, 17, *Charge them that are* (en tó nun aióni) *in the now eternity that they be not high minded*, &c. So (Titus, 2, 12) *That, denying ungodlineſs and worldly luſts, we ſhould live ſoberly, righteouſly, and godly* (en tò nun aiòni) *in the now eternity.* So again (Matthew, 13, 22) the ſeed among the thorns is, *he that heareth the word and the cares* (tou aionos toutou) *of this eternity; and the deceitfulneſs of riches choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful*, &c. Now what common ſenſe can endure that the word *aiôn*, in theſe ſeveral texts, ſhould be rendered by the word *eternity?* But render it by the word *aiôn*, as I have explained the meaning of it in my third letter, or by the word *age*, and it will be good ſenſe, and convey the true meaning of the ſacred text.

I know the tranſlators of our New Teſtament, ſenſible of this abſurdity, have rendered the word *aiôn*, in theſe places (as a ſubſtitute of the word *koſmos*) by the word *world*; to wit, the rulers of this (*aiôn*) world, the diſputers of this (*aiôn*) world, the rich in this preſent (*aiôn*) world, *&c.* but without reaching the intention of the ſcripture, for it is the AGE, and not the WORLD, which the ſcripture every where complains of. The worldly inhabitants of *this* age (that is, the age in which the Apoſtle lived) were wicked, but the worldly inhabitants of a *future* age will be righteous. The ruler of darkneſs in (that is, the dark ruler of) *this* age is *Satan*, the ruler of a ſucceeding age, even upon this world of ours, will be JESUS CHRIST.

So that the cares of *this aiôn* are the cares of the people of *this* age, and a conformity to *this aiôn* is a conformity to the people of *this* age, *&c.* And ſo *eis ton aiôna*, though it may be rendered, phraſeologically, as long as the world ſtands, yet, in its true force, it means as long as the age (that is, the great age of wickedneſs, which comprehends many other leſſer ages of the ſame kind) endures. This world will weather out many ages, and that not only ages of rebellion, but alſo ages of godlineſs and peace. To ſuppoſe, therefore, the word *aiôn* to be equivocal with the word *koſmos*, is, without farther proof, unreaſonable.

But, beſides this, this way of tranſlating the word will make many ſcripture paſſages perfectly abſurd, as a few examples will demonſtrate.

The term *aiôn*, then, being tranſlated world, the following texts muſt be tranſlated thus: Matthew, 6, 13, *Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory* (eis tous aiónas) *to the worlds.* John, 6, 58, *He that eateth of this* bread ſhall live (*eis ton aiôna*) *to the world.* Revelations, 14, 11, *The ſmoke of their torment aſcendeth up* (eis aiónas aiónón) to a world of worlds. John, 12, 25, *He that hateth his life* (en tó koſmó toutó) in this world ſhall keep it (eis zóén aiónion) *to worldly life.* I could mention very many other texts, which would be equally abſurd and nonſenſical, if the word *aiôn* was to be tranſlated by the word *world*; but theſe are ſufficient to ſhew the impertinence of the above tranſlations of the terms *aiôn aiônios*, and that the vulgar renderings in our Engliſh bible ought to be renounced.

But to return from this digreſſion: If the word *aiôn* ſignifies *eternity*, then there was a time before *eternity* began; nay, before the *eternities* plural were. For example (Acts, 15, 18) *Known unto* GOD *are all his works* (ap aiónos) *ſince the eternity began.* Acts, 3, 21, *Spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets* (ap aiónos) *ſince the eternity began.* John 9, 32 (ek tou aiónos) *ſince the eternity began was it not heard*, &c. And in the ſame abſurd ſenſe muſt thoſe texts be rendered where the word *aiôn* is uſed in the plural number, as (1 Cor. 2, 7) *The hidden myſtery of* GOD *preordained unto his glory* (pro tón aiónón) *before the eternities began, which none of the Princes* (tou aiónos toutou) *of this eternity knew.* Epheſians, 3, 9, *The myſtery which has been hidden in* GOD (apo tón aiónón) *from the beginning of the eternities.*

But again, if the word *aiôn* ſignifies eternity, there are more eternities than one; whereas eternity, everlaſtingneſs, and forever, muſt be an individual, as implying an unity of conſiſtence and ſimple continuance. Luke, 20, 34, *And* JESUS ſaid unto them, the *children* (tou aiónos toutou) *of this eternity marry*, and are *given in marriage: but they which ſhall be accounted worthy to obtain* (tou aiónos ekeinou) *that other eternity, and the reſurrection from the dead, neither marry, nor are given in marriage.*

Here we find *this* and *that*, and conſequently two eternities, if the word *aiôn* is to be rendered as you contend. So (1 Cor. 2, 6) *Yet not the wiſdom* (tou aiónos toutou) *of the eternity which comes to nought.* Romans, 12, 2, *Be not conformed* (tó aióni toutó) *to this eternity.*

Again, if the word *aiôn* means eternity, there are not only more eternities than one, but theſe eternities ſucceed each other, as the links of a chain, the one beginning where the other ends. Mat. 12, 32, *But whoſoever ſpeaketh againſt the Holy Ghoſt, it ſhall not be forgiven, neither* (en toutó tó aióni) *in this eternity* (oute en tó mellonti) *nor in that to come.* Epheſians, 1, 21, *And ſet him at his own right hand in heavenly places, far above all principality and power, and might and dominion, and every name that is named, not only* (en tó aióni toutó) *in this eternity,* but alſo *in that which is to come.* Gal. 1, 4, *Who gave himſelf for our ſins that he might ſeize us* (ek tou enestótos aiónos ponérou) out of this *preſent wicked eternity.* Epheſians, 2, 7, *That* (en tois aióſi tois eperchomenois) *in the eternities to come he might ſhew the riches of his grace.*

But, laſtly, if the word *aiôn* means eternity, it muſt, notwithſtanding, end and be no more, of which we have an aſſurance (Mat. 28, 20) *And ſo I am with you* (paſas tas émeras) *all the days,* even to the end (tou aiónos) *of the eternity.* Matthew, 13, 39, *The harveſt is the end* (tou aiónos) *of the eternity.* Verſe 40, So ſhall it be in the end (tou aiónos toutou) *of this eternity.* And not only eternity ſingly and indefinitely, but (oi aiónes) eternities plural, ſhall alſo have an end. Heb. 9, 26, *But now once, about the concluſion of the eternities* (epi ſunteleia tón aiónón) *he appeared to put away ſin by the ſacrifice of himſelf.* 1 Cor. 10, 11, *And they were written for our admonition, upon whom the ends* (tón aiónón) of the eternities are met.

Thus, Sir, I think it evident, beyond controverſy, that this Greek word *aiôn* cannot, in the ſcripture ſenſe of it, ſignify eternity, or never ceaſing duration, but muſt be limited to *finite* duration, or indefinite periods of time, the ſenſe I explained it in in my third letter.

And now give me leave to obſerve, with a very learned writer, that though this word to a curſory reader may ſeem only a trite familiar term, of no other import than vulgar uſe has given it, yet if we critically obſerve its variety, uſe, and acceptation, in the holy ſcriptures, we may eaſily diſcover that very myſterious truths are couched in the diverſity of its forms, and peculiarity of its applications. At leaſt the AIÓNS, intelligently obſerved, muſt appear to be periods or portions of time, working together by a divine mechaniſm, the WILL of God. For it is clear they have their *beginning* and *end* in what we call time, and are circumſcribed by it in the ſame manner as the ſeveral ſpherical ſyſtems that ſeem to mete out the univerſe, are altogether comprehended in ſpace, are wholly circumſcribed by it. And as the many ſyſtems of worlds promote and act their ſeveral appointed taſks in the boundleſs tracts and vaſt embrace of ſpace, thus the AIÓNS, operating in the capacity of time, have their ſeveral changes and revolutions to diſcloſe, their ſeveral courſes of mercies and judgments to exhibit, their ſeveral degrees of revelations and diſciplines to unfold, with variety of ſtrange and unſearchable parts and expedients and iſſues to produce, towards the ſucceſſive reconciling, digeſting, and ripening the many creatures ſubſiſting in them, to the various purpoſes of God, and to their glorious ends and uſes in eternity, or when time ſhall be no more.

I would now proceed to examine the ſeveral texts referred to by you, in oppoſition to this conſtruction; but the limits the printers have confined me to oblige me to make them the ſubject of a fifth letter. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

A CHRISTIAN LAYMAN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 11.

☞ Doctor GRAHAM, ſo well known for his peculiar abilities in curing the diſeaſes of the EYES and EARS, is, we hear, expected in this city about the middle of April next.

DEATHS.

Miſs NELLY BLAIR, ſecond daughter to the AUDITOR, in this city.

Diſeaſe, ſlow waſting, has to death betray'd,
E'en in the morn of life, this tender maid;
Nipt, like a froſt, the bloſſoms that preſage
A plenteous harveſt in maturer age:
Yet not in vain ſhe form'd her infant mind
To virtues which in youth we rarely find;
Call'd before noon, and ere her work was done,
She'll equal thoſe who wrought to ſetting ſun.
Hence may the young be taught not to delay
Life's inſtant buſ'neſs to the cloſe of day.

Mr. BENJAMIN SEAWELL, after a long ſeries of illneſs, much regretted by thoſe who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

TO the Maſters of William and Mary College, Gentlemen Collegians, Inhabitants of the City of Williamſburg, Merchants, and others, who were ſo kind as to pay their laſt reſpects to my deceaſed Son MAXIMILIAN CALVERT on Wedneſday the 27th of January, 1773: I take this public Method of returning my ſincere Thanks for the extraordinary Favour thereby conferred upon,

GENTLEMEN,
Your moſt humble Servant,
MAXIMILIAN CALVERT.

On Saturday laſt was married Mr. JOHN DIXON, junior, to Miſs ELIZABETH PEYTON, ſecond daughter of Sir JOHN PEYTON, Baronet, in the county of Glouceſter.

By his EXCELLENCY *the Right Honourable* JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice Admiral of the ſame:*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY ſtands prorogued to the firſt *Thurſday* in *May* next, but it is judged expedient that the ſaid Aſſembly ſhould meet ſooner, in order to deliberate on a matter I have to lay before them of great moment to the welfare of this colony; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the conſent and advice of his Majeſty's Council, by this proclamation, in his Majeſty's name, to appoint *Thurſday* the fourth day of *March* next for that purpoſe; at which time the attendance of the General Aſſembly is accordingly required at the capitol in the city of *Williamſburg.*

Given under my hand and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg *aforeſaid, this 6th day of* February, 1773, *and in the thirteenth year of his Majeſty's reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TREASURY OFFICE, *February* 8, 1773.

WITHIN theſe few days I have ſeen a FIVE POUND BILL dated in 1771, the only one that has fallen into my hands, in which the bars or white lines encloſing the letter T are exactly at the ſame diſtance from each other as in the true bill of the ſame date; but the lines which form the other two columns on each ſide of the T are much nearer each other in the forged than in the good bills. The T in this bill does not ſtand ſquare, but inclines pretty much to the left hand. I have alſo ſeen ſeveral bills of 1771 which ſeem to be impreſſed on the ſame ſort of paper as was uſed for the forged bills dated in 1769; the bars or white lines running from the tops to the bottoms of theſe bills are nearly at the ſame diſtance from each other as in the counterfeits of 1769, all much wider than thoſe of the true bills. As theſe appear freſh from the preſs, it is hoped many of them have not yet been thrown into circulation; but I think it neceſſary to give the public the earlieſt caution.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

On a motion made,

ORDERED, That the clerks of the ſeveral county courts in this colony do tranſmit to the clerk of this Houſe, in the firſt part of every meeting of the General Aſſembly, a liſt of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of ſuch tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame time, a liſt of the public charges of their reſpective counties.

Ordered, That the clerk of this Houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* Gazette.

By the Houſe of Burgeſſes.
G. WYTHE, Cl. H. B.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honourable the General Court, we ſhall attend at the houſe of Captain *George Weedon* in *Fredericksburg*, on *Monday* the 15th of *March* next, to ſtate and report any demand that ſhall be laid before us againſt *John Campbell,* Eſquire, of *Newpoſt*, of which all his creditors are to take notice, and attend with proper proofs to aſcertain their demands.

FIELDING LEWIS,
CHARLES DICK,
JOSEPH JONES,
JOHN LEWIS.

To be LET, *to the loweſt bidder, on the firſt* Monday *in* March *next, at Mr.* Abraham Cowley's, *in* Richmond *town,* Henrico *county,*

THE building of an addition to the CHURCH in the ſaid town, forty by twenty four feet, with galleries on both ſides and one end; a plan of which will be that day produced, and the time of payment made known to the undertaker, who muſt give bond and ſecurity for the performance of the ſaid work. THE CHURCHWARDENS.

RICHMOND town, *February* 9, 1773.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, in his advertiſement of the 1ſt inſtant, informs the public that the noted *William Cuninghame* and company, of *Glaſgow*, will not look on any tranſactions of mine on their account, ſince the 1ſt day of *November* laſt, as binding on them: In juſtice to myſelf, I think it neceſſary to acquaint the public that, on giving up the charge of the ſtore kept by me at this place on ſaid *Cuninghame* and company's account to him, it was agreed between Mr. *James Robiſon*, of *Falmouth*, and me, in *Henderſon*'s preſence, that my intention ſhould not be made public till it was convenient for him to leave *Cabin Point*; and from the 1ſt of *November* laſt I have carried on the buſineſs according to his directions, and made no contracts with any perſon on account of ſaid *Cuninghame* and company but what he is in the knowledge of. I can account for this conduct of Mr. *Henderſon*'s in no other way than as a pretence for not paying off ſome of my engagements, prior to the 1ſt of *November*, at the laſt meeting of the merchants. If in conſequence of any inſtructions he may have received from his employers he has inſerted this advertiſement, I preſume he has taken this uncommon method to ingratiate himſelf with theſe worthy Gentlemen, and may, on that account, be excuſable. If not, he has betrayed a degree of malice equal to his ignorance.

ANDREW CHALMER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Lancaſter* county, on *Tueſday* the 2d of this inſtant (*February*) an *Engliſh* ſervant named THOMAS TAYLOR, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, has dark brown hair, ſtoops much in his walk, when he laughs or talks ſhews his teeth very much, which are remarkably white. He was born in the county of *Somerſet*, which cauſes his dialect to be different from thoſe in or about *London*. Had on, when he went away, a coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches, of blue frize, country knit ſtockings, and a pair of country made ſhoes. I believe he carried away ſome other clothes, but of what kind I cannot tell. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS if taken within ten miles from home, and if farther FORTY SHILLINGS.

JOHN WORMELEY.

TAKEN up, on *John's* creek, in *Botetourt*, a roan mare about 13 hands 3 inches high, 11 years old, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a natural pacer, and branded on the near ſhoulder IC. Poſted, and appraiſed to 9l. EDWARD CARVIN.

I WILL ſell twelve or fifteen hundred acres of rich LAND on each ſide of *Fiſh Pond* creek, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, whereon are all neceſſary houſes for cropping; alſo the CORN, FODDER, and STOCK on the ſaid land, and ſix valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES. If my debtors had not unjuſtly kept me out of conſiderable ſums of money for a long time I ſhould have had no occaſion to have ſold land or Negroes to have paid my debts. Land that I ſold eleven years ago I am not yet paid for, and a cargo of goods I entruſted a notorious villain with ſeveral years ago, I have not received forty pounds from him, and he refuſes to let me ſee the books to copy them, or to ſettle with me.

ANTHONY WINSTON,

*** The land ſhall be laid off in parcels if not ſold ſoon.

CABIN POINT, *February* 1, 1773.

AS the ſtore formerly kept at *Richmond* town by Mr. *Andrew Chalmer*, for Meſſieurs *William Cuninghame*, and company, of *Glaſgow*, has been under my management ſince the 1ſt of *November* laſt, I think it neceſſary to give this public information that the ſaid concern will not think themſelves obliged, from that time, to anſwer any contract or engagement entered into by Mr. *Chalmer*, as manager for the company at that place.

WILLIAM HENDERSON.

WHEREAS I intend ſhortly to remove from the place where I now live to *Fincaſtle* county, on the *Weſtern* waters, it is expected that all thoſe Gentlemen who have buſineſs to do with me will attend at the *Raleigh* tavern in *Williamſburg*, where I ſhall be from the 15th of *April* next to the 25th of ſaid month, in order to have all thoſe accounts which are now unſettled properly adjuſted.

ISRAEL CHRISTIAN.

Imported in the THOMAS, *Capt.* ROBINSON, *from* Glaſgow, *in ſpring* 1771,

A SMALL BOX containing WEARING APPAREL, BOOKS, *&c.* which are not yet come to hand. I will be much obliged to any perſon, who knows where the ſaid box has been landed, to inform Mr. *Andrew Johnſton*, junior, merchant, in *Peterſburg*, of the ſame, to whoſe care it was directed. ROBERT SPENCER.

DELAWARE LOTTERY,

FOR THE SALE OF LANDS
BELONGING TO THE EARL OF STIRLING.

THE public may be aſſured that this LOTTERY will be drawn by the 20th of *May* next; and till then no money will be required for TICKETS, which may be had of the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*.

JAMES COCKE.

THE ſale of the brig DUBLIN, and her MATERIALS, is put off until *Saturday* the 20th inſtant *(February)* at which time ſhe will be ſold, together with ſundry GOODS, ſaved out of the ſaid veſſel, for the benefit of the inſurers, before Mr. *Archer's* ſtore in *York* town.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 4, 1773.

MR. RIND,

SIR,

IT was with much pleaſure I obſerved, after the forgeries of our paper currency were happily detected, the exceeding great pains taken by moſt Gentlemen, aſſembled from the different corners of the country, to make themſelves thoroughly acquainted with the principal, leading marks, which materially diſtinguiſh the counterfeited from the true bills. They are fully guarded againſt impoſitions upon themſelves, and I am perſuaded have carried home with them every good diſpoſition to aſſiſt the people in all parts with their beſt opinions and advice. What meaſures may be taken, to work a radical cure of the evil complained of, I preſume not to determine; but in the mean time, till ſome better expedient can be adopted, I take the liberty of recommending it to all ſuch as cannot ſafely rely upon their own judgments, to make all their money contracts payable either at the houſe of ſome judicious Gentleman in their neighbourhood, or at the principal towns where the merchants chiefly reſide, or in this city. I adviſe this from a perſuaſion that any of theſe Gentlemen will readily give their opinions of ſuch money as may be tendered in payment. For my own part, I will moſt chearfully examine any notes that my opinion may be deſired of. I will do more: Such perſons as cannot conveniently come hither to receive their money, may ſend their orders to me, and I will receive it for them, payable to their order in writing, *drawn for the whole amount at once.* The money ſhall be ſealed up in ſeparate parcels, with the owners names endorſed, and depoſited in the country's iron cheſt. By purſuing ſome or all of theſe meaſures, I flatter myſelf that the credit of our paper money may ſtill be ſupported, whilſt it is ſuffered to continue in circulation. Let not the poor induſtrious planter be tempted by the chinking of a little gold or ſilver in his ears to part with the fruits of his labour at an under rate, but rather let him be perſuaded that by purſuing one of theſe methods, which will coſt him but a little more trouble than he has been uſed to, he may receive the full worth of his commodities in other money, equal in value, and perhaps more convenient to him. I by no means propoſe myſelf as a general receiver; the ſervices I offer are ſolely intended for ſuch as doubt their own judgments; neither do I, as I am far from thinking myſelf infallible, intend to warrant the money I may receive, either as to its goodneſs, nor againſt any unavoidable accidents. All I engage for is to uſe the ſame care and attention as I would do were it my own. The only recompence I deſire, *or will receive*, ſhall ariſe ſolely from the ſatisfaction and pleaſure I ſhall take in contributing every thing in my power towards relieving thoſe who may be diſtreſſed from the perplexities and uneaſineſſes they may be involved in. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

FROM *New England* and *New York* were ſhipped, laſt year, to *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, POT and PEARL ASH to the value of near two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling; three fourths of which we muſt give the œconomical wives credit for, owing to their houſhold aſhes, which they ſave, and ſell to the pot and pearl aſh makers. It is now become a manufactory of ſo much notice that it is carried on in every town through *New England* provinces. In *Ruſſia*, *Hungary*, and *Switzerland*, almoſt every family manufacture their own houſhold aſhes to pot aſh, and carry it to market in ſmall quantities, and there ſell it to the merchant. And although the ſtaple commodity of remittance in this colony, in tobacco and wheat, are equal, if not ſuperior, to any other, yet if we can add one more to it, it muſt be to our credit, and an advantage to the community, as well as to the manufacturer. The landed Gentlemen here would reap great advantages by manufacturing their own aſhes; for, on taking the method practiſed in other parts, of clearing their land, on one hundred acres, that are well timbered, they would have nine hundred buſhels of aſhes. Theſe aſhes will make 15 tons of pot aſh, which would be worth here 600l. and where the labour is done by the family ſervants, the whole expence attending it will not amount to 300l. The apparatus for this purpoſe will not coſt more than 20l.—The ſubſcriber now acquaints the public that they may have of him, at the houſe of Mr. *Freer Armſton*, in *Norfolk*, for a reaſonable premium, the proceſs of making POT and PEARL ASH, warranted to anſwer the deſign, with a method of clearing land of the wood, ſo that the aſhes, when burnt, and made into pot aſh, will anſwer the above calculation. Numbers of Gentlemen in *Maryland*, and other northern provinces, have bought the proceſs, and are now taking the method preſcribed for clearing their lands, and making pot aſh.

BENJAMIN LEIGH.

TREASURY OFFICE, *January* 29, 1773.

IT is with INFINITE concern that I find there is immediate occaſion to caution the public againſt ſeveral very ingenious and therefore the more dangerous forgeries of many of the FIVE POUND BILLS, emitted in *November* 1769, and *July* 1771.

From the peculiar ſort of paper on which theſe notes were impreſſed, the many different devices and checks with which they were guarded, it was hoped that they would have baffled the attempts of the moſt crafty and deſigning to counterfeit them. Suſpicions, it ſeems, have been for ſome time entertained in the upper parts of the country; but it is only within theſe few days that the forgeries of the emiſſion of 1771, and not till this morning thoſe of 1769, have been detected and fixed upon with certainty. Let it be remarked, that in the genuine good bills of both emiſſions the ornaments, by ſome called the entablatures, by others the feathers, which are raiſed, and partly turned over, the mens heads in the coats of arms, are different, as the original devices are; the one is much broader than the other; the point of the halbert, or ſpear, held by each of the men in his left hand, runs up ſo as to touch the broad entablature, but in the arms with the narrow entablature, the point of the halbert falls conſiderably below it; ſo that this difference alone does not prove any of the bills to be forged, as it is common to both ſorts. The five pound bills of both emiſſions, hitherto diſcovered to have been counterfeited, have all the coats of arms with the broad entablature, or feather, which, with all the other devices and types, very nearly reſemble thoſe of the genuine bills. Some of the moſt apparent, ſtriking differences, in thoſe dated 1771, are theſe: In the good bills the T W in the white water letters, under the ſigners names, appear plainly, when held up to the light, to be wrought in the texture of the paper itſelf; theſe letters appear to ſink equally both on the faces and backs of the bills, and are equally tranſparent, whereas in the forged bills they appear to ſink into the paper only on the face of them, as if done with a ſtamp after the paper was made, and appear a little raiſed on the backs of the bills. In the good bills the firſt double ſtroke of the W, wrought in the paper to the left hand, is wider where it joins the middle ſtroke than it is at the top; but in the counterfeits theſe double ſtrokes are at equal diſtances, and nearer each other. The tops and bottoms of the T and W ſtand exactly ſquare, and even with each other, in the good bills; but in the forged the right hand corner of the top of the T is generally raiſed above the top of the W, and ſinks a little to the left hand. The bars, or white water ſtrokes, obſervable in all writing paper, which runs down from the tops to the bottoms of theſe bills, are a little more than the tenth part of an inch wider from each other in the good than they are in the forged bills. The counterfeits of 1769 appear to have been made on a different paper; they all have the broad entablature, or feather; the bars, or white water ſtrokes, above deſcribed, in theſe are near a quarter of an inch wider than in the true bills; nearly the ſame remarks may be made on theſe, in reſpect to the T W, as on the ſame letters on the other emiſſion, both as to the double ſtrokes of the W, and the ſituation of both letters, in relation to each other; but it is very obſervable that the left corner of the W comes very near to the bar, or white ſtroke, running down the bill in the counterfeits; but in the genuine bills the ſame corner is at a greater diſtance from the bar, or water ſtroke.

There are ſeveral other remarkable differences in both emiſſions, which cannot be ſo well deſcribed in writing, but which many Gentlemen, in different parts of the country, are made well acquainted with.

I cannot too earneſtly again recommend it to all holders of the paper money not to ſuffer any thing to be paſted on the backs of the bills; ſuch as are paſted will not be received at the Treaſury.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

To be SOLD, *in the town of* Newcaſtle, *on* Tueſday *the* 16*th of this inſtant* (February) *to the higheſt bidder*,

THE remainder of Mr. *Joſeph Thropp's* ſtore, conſiſting of *European* GOODS to the amount of five hundred and eleven pounds eleven ſhillings and ſeven pence, at firſt coſt; alſo ſundry currency GOODS and STORE FURNITURE, too tedious to mention. The time of payment to be agreed on at the ſale.

JOHN SYME,
JAMES OVERTON, junior.

To be LET, *to the loweſt undertaker, at* Prince Edward *courthouſe, on the* 15*th of this inſtant* (February)

THE building of a WOODEN COURTHOUSE, 46 by 24, and 12 feet pitch. Particulars will be laid before the undertaker on the day appointed. One hundred pounds will be advanced in *October* next, and one hundred pounds more, if that be the balance, in *October* 1774, the undertaker giving proper ſecurity. Attendance will be given by

PETER LE GRAND,
JOHN MORTON.

I INTEND to ſell the following tracts of LAND, in *Cumberland* county, to wit, the land whereon I now live, which contains about 1500 acres, on which is a good dwellinghouſe, and all convenient outhouſes, in good repair; alſo a peach orchard which contains about 8000 fine young trees of the beſt fruit, an apple orchard which contains about 250 fine young trees, and almoſt every other kind of fruit trees in a flouriſhing ſtate. On the ſaid plantation is ſowed about 60 acres of land in timothy; there is likewiſe a well accuſtomed griſt mill on a conſtant ſtream. Alſo a tract about three miles below the former, which lies near the courthouſe, and contains about 900 acres, on which is an apple orchard, convenient houſes for cropping, and about 100 acres of as good meadow land as any in the colony, which may be overflowed in a few hours by a ſtream that runs through it; about ſix acres of ſaid land is ſowed in timothy. Likewiſe about 600 acres, lying on both ſides of *Willis's*, of which there are about 200 acres of low grounds, a good apple orchard, and all convenient houſes for cropping. Alſo 200 acres on *Muddy* creek, with a plantation thereon. The above lands, except the laſt mentioned, lie as well, and is as ſuitable for the culture of corn, tobacco, and wheat, as any in this part of the country. I have alſo for ſale, on *Dan* river, near *Dix's* ferry, about 1500 acres. For terms apply to

JOHN MAYO.

To be SOLD, *at public auction, on the premiſes, on* Thurſday *the* 25*th of* February,

A TRACT of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on *Mattapony* river, in *King & Queen* county, containing about 650 acres, whereon is a genteel two ſtory brick houſe, and convenient outhouſes, all of brick, and in good repair; alſo a large warehouſe, 60 by 24, with a brick cellar the length of the houſe, and within 30 yards of a wharff, where veſſels of a hundred tons may load. One half the purchaſe money to be paid on the 25th of *October* next, and the other half on the 25th of *April*, 1774, the purchaſers giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

JOHN MEREDITH.

*** There are, belonging to the above mentioned tract of land, 100 acres of marſh, on the other ſide the river, which will be ſold with the land. Likewiſe, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, on twelve months credit, all my ſtock of horſes, cattle, hogs, *&c.* with a conſiderable quantity of houſhold and kitchen furniture.

J. M.

NORTH CAROLINA, *January* 1, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber will be in the neighbourhood of *Saliſbury* during the months of *March*, *April*, and *May* next, in order to treat with ſuch Gentlemen as may be inclined to purchaſe any of his lands in this province. What are now in his hands are the choice of ſeveral large ſurveys, run as far back as the year 1739, and are laid off in ſeveral hundred tracts, from 200 to 1000 acres. The ſoil is remarkably ſuited to the culture of wheat and tobacco, and is generally allowed to be equal in goodneſs to any on the continent. Time of payment will be allowed as may be agreed upon; and the lands may be viewed, and further particulars known, by applying either to *Benjamin M'Culloch*, Eſquire, of *Halifax* county, *William Johnſon* and *Michael Holt*, Eſquires, of *Orange* county, *John Kimborough*, Eſquire, of *Guildford* county, *Thomas Frohock*, Eſquire, of *Rowan* county, *Thomas Polk*, Eſquire, of *Mecklenburg* county, and *Felix Kenan*, Eſquire, of *Duplin* county.

JOHN E. M'CULLOCH.

JUST PUBLISHED,
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By WILLIAM RIND,

HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL SONGS,
Collected from the WORKS of ſeveral AUTHORS.
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STORER,
OR THE
AMERICAN SYREN:
BEING
A COLLECTION
OF THE NEWEST AND MOST APPROVED
SONGS.

Price one PISTEREEN.

MANSFIELD, *February* 2, 1773.

IMMEDIATELY, for PORT GLASGOW, [illegible] of about 300 hogsheads. For terms [illegible]

JOHN HAMILTON, and company.

[illegible] up, in *Prince George*, a large black horse, [illegible] to be very old, has been much worked, [illegible] branded I on the near buttock, has a [illegible] sprig tail and a divided mane. Posted, and appraised to 4l. 5s.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

TAKEN up, in *Augusta*, a bright bay mare, about 5 years old, 13 hands high, has a blaze in her forehead, paces and trots, but neither docked nor branded. Posted, and appraised to 4l. 5s.

JAMES TRIMBLE.

TO BE SOLD,

BETWEEN 4 and 500 acres of valuable LAND, on *Cedar Run*, in *Fauquier* county; the land is of the pignut soil, whereon is a well improved plantation, a dwellinghouse with two brick chimnies, three fireplaces, and four rooms on a floor, with convenient outhouses, a very good apple orchard, between eight and twelve acres of improved meadow ground on the low grounds of *Cedar Run*, inferior in fact to none below the *Ridge*, with a great quantity of land, proper for meadow, unimproved; the land is well timbered, in a healthy part of the country convenient to church, court, presbyterian, and other dissenting meetinghouses, several fine boulting mills, particularly *Churchill's* famous mill, which, when converted to a merchant mill, will make the land of great value, as the soil is proper for any kind of grain, as well as Tobacco. For terms apply to Mr. *John Chilton*, near the premises, or the subscriber.

WILLIAM RANSDELL.

THOMAS GLASS,

GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he carries on his business as usual, at his shop in *Hanover* town; but having experienced the inconvenience of giving credit, is determined for the future to deal for ready money only. He returns thanks to his friends for past favours, and assures them that they may depend on having their orders executed, and at the lowest [illegible]

CAPTAIN *John Johnstoun*, of the *Lord Camden*, who was lost in his passage to *London* in 1770, with all his books and papers, by which accident his executors know not of whom to demand payment of his debts, all Gentlemen indebted to him will be pleased to make it known to Mr. *Joseph Lane*, of *Westmoreland* county, or to the subscriber, who is empowered to receive his debts.

W. CARR.

RUN AWAY

From Captain M'KILLOP'S BRIG,

Lately Arrived on EGG ISLAND,

ABOUT FIFTY

IRISH CONVICTS,

Many of which are said to have landed in *Gloucester* county. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and will bring them to me, in *York* town, or secure them in any gaol, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, and be allowed all reasonable expences.

THOMAS LILLY.

On the first day of April *next will be exposed to sale, for ready money,*

THE well known TAVERN sometimes called *Baylis's*, sometimes *Farrow's*, at present *Reno's* ordinary, situate in the center of *Prince William*, eight miles from *Dumfries*, where all back roads terminate, and I believe more tobacco passeth by this door in one year than is made in the whole county in the same time, which renders it an excellent place either for tavern keeping, or a back store, with all convenient houses for either of those purposes, a well of good water, and about 400 acres of land. Also another tract of land, adjoining the aforesaid, containing about 250 acres, with a large dwellinghouse thereon in good repair, orchards, gardens, &c. and is in tolerable good order either for farming or cropping, the whole surrounded perhaps with as good a range for cattle of all kinds as is on this side the *Blue Ridge*. The whole will be sold together, or in parts, as may best suit the purchasers; and by application to the subscriber, four miles from the premises, any person may be shewn the land, and plats thereof, according to an accurate survey.

CORNELIUS KINCHELOE.

CANDLES

Of all sorts MADE and SOLD by the subscriber, in *Norfolk*, for CASH, SHORT CREDIT, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CHRISTOPHER CALVERT.

STRAYED, or stolen, out of my pasture, the 11th of *January*, a sorrel mare near 14 hands high, with a blaze face, some saddle spots, her hind legs white up to her knees, and a white spot on each flank, paces slow, has a half roached mane, and switch tail, trots hard, is long bodied, and branded Z, but scarcely perceivable. Whoever brings the said mare to me shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS, besides a reasonable allowance if taken up above 50 miles from my house, near *Littlepage's* bridge, *Caroline* county; or if stolen, I will give FIVE POUNDS on conviction of the thief.

DUNCAN GRAHAM.

STRAYED, or stolen, from the upper part of *King George*, a large black mare, with some of her feet white, a sprig tail, a star in her forehead, and a sore back when she went away, but no brand that I remember. Whoever takes up the said mare, and will contrive her to the subscriber, living near *Boyd's Hole*, in *Stafford* county, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

LAWRENCE WASHINGTON.

PETERSBURG, *December* 28, 1772.

SOME time ago Mr. *John Ashton* advertised some Negroes for sale, as part of the estate of Mr. *John Monro*, deceased, since which I am informed a considerable number of them belong to the estate of Col. *Andrew Monro*, deceased, this is to give notice to all persons that the whole estate of the said *Andrew Monro*, consisting of several tracts of land, forty Negroes, and their encrease, stocks of cattle, *&c.* is all mortgaged to Sir *Lyopel Lyde*, Baronet, of *London*, for a very considerable sum, which is recorded in the General Court, and as any purchaser can have no right to any part of the mortgaged effects till this debt is discharged, I have taken this method to inform the public, that no person may be deceived in making a purchase of any part of the mortgaged effects.

RICHARD HANSON,

Attorney for Sir LYONEL LYDE, Baronet.

*** All persons indebted to Sir LYONEL LYDE, Baronet, and company, are desired to make immediate payment; and as great indulgence has been given, suits will be brought against all those who do not discharge their accounts at the next *April* General Court.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, 5 hogs, about 2 years old, most of them white, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a swallowfork and underkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

LITTLEBURY MOSBY.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a bay mare, about 3 years old, 4 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has some saddle spots, a star in her forehead, and docked, but not branded. Posted, and appraised to 8l.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

TAKEN up, near *Staunton*, in *Augusta*, a bay horse, about 14 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, with a blaze and snip, a long scar on his back, his hind feet white, trots and paces, and has no perceivable brand. Posted, and appraised to 8l.

JOHN BINGHAM.

To be LET, *to the lowest bidder, on the second* Monday *in* March *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the land of* Joshua Evans, *in* Cameron *parish*, Loudoun *county*,

THE building of a BRICK CHURCH 53 by 40, two feet in the clear, and the walls to be 28 feet high from the surface. One hundred and fifty pounds will be paid the undertaker the day the work is let, he giving bond, and approved security. Three hundred and fifty pounds more will be paid in *June* next; and the other payments to be agreed on the day the work is let. Any person inclined to engage in the said building is desired to attend at the time and place appointed.

JOHN MOSS,
JEREMIAH HUTCHISON, } Churchwardens.

HANOVER town, *January* 1, 1773.

I HEREBY give notice that against the 1st of *March* next the business now under my management will be put into the hands of Mr. *John Davis*, who has full power to settle and collect the debts due to Mess. *Murdochs*, *Donalds*, and company, contracted at the stores kept at *Boswell's* by Mr. *William Donald*, and at this place by me. As many people have hitherto put off the settlement of their accounts, they cannot expect longer indulgence, unless their debts are ascertained; for which purpose I will give constant attendance here till the 1st of *March*, except the time of the merchants meeting in *Williamsburg*, and some of the adjoining county court days, which can be no inconvenience to those who come to settle, as Mr. *Davis*, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, will then attend. The debts due to Mess. *Andrew Cochran*, *Robert Donald*, and company, will be collected by Mr. *Richard Morris*, as formerly.

JOHN JOHNSON.

NORFOLK, *January* 5, 1773.

WHEREAS the partnership of *Belden*, *Lawrence*, and company, expired on the 1st of this instant, this is therefore to request all persons indebted to them to pay off their accounts immediately, or settle their balances by bond, and those to whom they are indebted are desired to apply, and receive payment. The business of the house will be continued, and carried on to its usual extent, by

JOHN LAWRENCE, and company.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Westmoreland*, the 12th of *August*, an *Irish* convict servant man named MATTHEW THARP, by trade a gardener, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, much pitted with the smallpox, has short dark hair, but generally wears a dark wig over it clubbed; had on, and took with him, a pair of leather breeches, light coloured cloth coat, old striped jacket, several white and osnabrig shirts, one check ditto, an old brown holland coat, striped holland trowsers much stained, shoes and stockings of many sorts, a hat almost new, with a band and buckle. This fellow was convicted last *June* Oyer Court was a twelvemonth for horsestealing. Any person that will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. JOSEPH PEIRCE.

N. B. I have reason to believe he has taken a half blooded bay mare, as I cannot find her; she is about 14 hands high, and without a brand.

NORFOLK, *January* 25, 1773.

THE subscriber intends for the *West Indies* soon, and returns in a few months.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

A SCHOOLMASTER, capable of teaching READING, WRITING, and common ARITHMETIC, will meet with very good encouragement by applying to the subscriber in *Mecklenburg*.

PEYTON SKIPWITH.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Accomack* a runaway slave, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, very likely, and has a scar over his left eye, at his first commitment said he belonged to Mr. *Otto Ball* on *James* river, but now says he belongs to Mr. *Morgan Sabb* in *Charlestown*, *South Carolina*, and formerly was the property of Mr. *Cornelius Dirwick* of *Maryland*, and was sold by Capt. *Benjamin Hammond* to the said *Sabb*, and that his own name is ABNER; had with him, when taken up, two osnabrig shirts, and one pair of trowsers. He says he has been from his master two or three years, and has followed the water ever since. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have him of

ISAAC DUNTON, Sheriff.

RUN away from the subscriber, at *Petersburg*, about the middle of *September* last, a very likely Negro man named PHIL, about 20 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and proportionably made; he is a native of *Africa*, but speaks broken *English*, having been some years in the *West Indies*, and has lost two joints off two of his fingers on his right hand; had on an osnabrig shirt, an old *Virginia* cloth waistcoat, with a new Negro cotton jacket over it, and a pair of old check trousers. As he has been used to the sea, he will probably endeavour to get on board some ship, and make his escape out of the colony; all masters of vessels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their peril. I will give THREE POUNDS reward to any person who will deliver said slave to me, or to Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* at *Portsmouth*, and FORTY SHILLINGS to secure him in any gaol, and give notice thereof.

THOMAS GORDON.

WE the subscribers take this method of informing the public that a stage is now carried on between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Wilmington and Charles Town: The advantages that will attend this stage, we hope, will induce every person that wants a quick dispatch to Baltimore to favour us with their custom. As Wilmington is situated on Christiana, two miles from Delaware river, and Charles Town, on North East river, eight from the mouth of Elk river, we shall never be detained by contrary winds, which is frequently the case with other stages. Foudrey and Bush's stage leaves the Crooked Billet wharf, in Philadelphia, every Wednesday, and returns every Friday: Patrick Hamilton's stage waggon leaves Charles Town every Thursday, and returns every Friday from Wilmington; and his packet leaves Charles Town every Saturday, and returns every Wednesday. Passengers pay from Philadelphia to Wilmington two shillings; from Wilmington to Charles Town five shillings; from Charles Town to Baltimore four shillings. Goods are received in Philadelphia by Messieurs Edwards and Marris, Chestnut street wharf.

PATRICK HAMILTON,
FOUDREY AND BUSH.

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